United Nations S/PV.5242

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5242nd meeting

Friday, 29 July 2005, 10.15 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Vassilakis	(Greece)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Estremé
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. McKenzie Smith
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2005/453)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-44672 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Georgia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/2005/453)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Chitaia (Georgia) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, document S/2005/453.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/2005/492, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by France, Germany, Romania, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote of the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1615 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.17 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5243

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5243rd meeting

Friday, 29 July 2005, 10.18 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Vassilakis	(Greece)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Estremé
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. McKenzie Smith
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 26 July 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/436)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-44688 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Letter dated 26 July 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/436)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration of the item without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Mukonga Ngay (Democratic Republic of the Congo) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/492*, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members to document S/2005/436, which contains the text of a letter dated 26 July 2005 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1616 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.20 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5244

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5244th meeting

Friday, 29 July 2005, 10.21 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Vassilakis	(Greece)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Estremé
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Tarrisse da Fontoura
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Ms. Løj
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Japan	Mr. Kitaoka
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. McKenzie Smith
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mr. Brencick

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-44679 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.21 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/495, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Romania, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall now put the draft resolution to the vote.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1617 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 10.25 a.m.

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5245th meeting

Tuesday, 2 August 2005, 11.55 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Oshima	(Japan)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Katti
	Argentina	Mr. García Moritán
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Ms. Santos-Neves
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. Cruau
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Philippines	Mr. Lacanilao
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Dolgov
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Ms. Howe-Jones
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-44968 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 11.55 a.m.

Expression of sympathy in connection with the death of King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia

The President: At the outset, I should like, on behalf of the Council, to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the people and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the passing of their King, Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, who wholeheartedly devoted himself to both the service of his country and the promotion of peace and understanding in his region and internationally.

I should like to request the representative of Saudi Arabia to convey the sentiments of the Security Council to the royal family, as well as to the Government and people of Saudi Arabia.

Expression of thanks to the retiring President

The President: As this is the first meeting of the Security Council for the month of August, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Adamantios Vassilakis, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of July 2005. I am sure that I speak for all members of the Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Vassilakis for the great diplomatic skill with which he conducted the Council's business last month.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of the Sudan in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration of the item, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Erwa (Sudan) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

After consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council expresses its profound regret over the death of First Vice President of Sudan Dr. John Garang de Mabior in a helicopter crash on 30 July 2005. The Security Council offers its deepest sympathy and condolences to the family of Dr. Garang and to the people and Government of the Republic of Sudan.

"This is a time for the world community to come together to support Dr. Garang's vision of a united and peaceful Sudan. The Security Council commends the perseverance and commitment which the parties in Sudan demonstrated in achieving the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the promise of a new future. Over the last few years, Dr. Garang's courageous efforts were instrumental in ending the over 21-year civil war that cost the lives of millions of Sudanese. His leadership offered hope of democracy and peace for all people of Sudan.

"The Security Council calls on all Sudanese to honour his memory by restoring peace and calm throughout Sudan. The Security Council trusts that, despite the sudden death of Dr. Garang, the people of Sudan remain united and continue to work for the consolidation of peace in the country by implementing the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, for which Dr. Garang worked unstintingly.

"The Security Council stresses that the death of Dr. Garang should not deter the struggle of the Sudanese people for justice and dignity, and encourages the people of Sudan to refrain from violence and maintain peace in the midst of mourning.

"The Security Council reiterates its determination to assist the Sudanese people in their efforts to promote national reconciliation,

resolve the conflicts in Darfur and restore peace and stability throughout the country and to build a prosperous and united Sudan.

"The Security Council looks to the international community to continue its support for the people of Sudan to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to resolve the humanitarian crisis in Darfur and to proceed with the reconstruction and rehabilitation process."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2005/38.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

United Nations S/PV.5246

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5246th meeting

Thursday, 4 August 2005, 11.05 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Oshima	(Japan)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Cheng Jingye
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Philippines	Mr. Baja
	Romania	Mr. Dumitru
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir Emyr Jones Parry
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mr. Bolton

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-45189 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 11.05 a.m.

Expression of welcome to Mr. John Bolton, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

The President: I should like, at the outset of the meeting, to extend, on behalf of the members of the Council, a most sincere and warm welcome to Ambassador John Bolton, the new Permanent Representative of the United States, as he begins his work at the United Nations and in the Security Council. We all look forward to working closely with Ambassador Bolton in the months ahead, and we also look forward to benefiting from his contributions to the work of the Council, based on his long and rich experience and his distinguished diplomatic career.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Iraq in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sumaida'ie (Iraq) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/494, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1618 (2005).

I shall now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. Bolton (United States of America): I am very pleased that my first participation in the Security Council comes on the day on which the Council has unanimously adopted this resolution condemning terrorism in Iraq, vividly demonstrating broad international support for the Iraqi Government. That support is extremely important as Iraq continues forward with its political, security and economic transition.

Today it is, notably, only days after the 15-year anniversary of Saddam Hussein's unprovoked aggression against Kuwait and the adoption of resolutions 660 (1990) and 661 (1990). Over that 15-year period, the Council has been seized with the question of Iraq. For most of that time, the effort was to compel positive behaviour from the Government of Iraq. Today, however, the Council is in partnership with the new, democratically elected Government of that country.

On a personal note, I was the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations in August 1990. I have long been invested with ensuring the development of a peaceful, democratic Iraq. We are nearing the resolution of that process, and the next months will be critical.

Iraq is quickly approaching another major milestone in its transition, that of having a draft constitution in place by 15 August. In anticipation of doing so, the Iraqi Government has expressed its commitment to meeting the 15 October referendum and

the 15 December election timelines as outlined in the Transitional Administrative Law and endorsed by Security Council resolution 1546 (2004). It is important that that be a transparent, participatory and inclusive process.

The Iraqi people continue to demonstrate the courage that we have seen throughout the transition process, most notably on 30 January, when millions of Iraqis participated in Iraq's first democratic national election. Undeterred by Saddam Hussein's legacy of many years of oppression and war, the Iraqi people are determined to create a new reality. Iraqis continue to work towards a new constitution and new elections despite ongoing terrorist attacks and threats of attacks.

This resolution is also important because it illustrates that Iraq faces the same transnational terrorist threat that has struck many other parts of the world. This resolution highlights the critical importance of cooperation among all Member States to halt the flow of terrorists, weapons and terrorist financing to Iraq.

We call upon the Governments of Syria and Iran to honour their commitments to assist Iraq under this resolution and other relevant resolutions, including resolution 1546 (2004), and to implement the pledges they have made to support stability in Iraq at the conference of Iraq's neighbours.

We call upon all Iraqis to reject violence and to support a transparent, participatory and inclusive transition process.

The constructive dialogue through which this text was developed demonstrates further the strengthened resolve of the United Nations to work together for a democratic, secure and prosperous Iraq and for the lasting and permanent benefit and safety of its people.

Finally, we urge all Member States of the United Nations, especially in the Arab world, to come forward and support the Iraqi people at this critical point in their development of constitutional structures of representative government.

Mr. Baali (Algeria) (*spoke in French*): I would like to begin by expressing my pleasure in very warmly welcoming Ambassador John Bolton, the new Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations. I would like to assure him of our full readiness to work with him as closely as possible and in an open and constructive spirit.

Algeria voted in favour of the resolution on Iraq because it represents a very timely response to the worrying resurgence of terrorist violence in Iraq and around the world. Given that the resolution addresses Iraq in particular, my country, like other members of the Council, cannot but condemn in the strongest terms the appalling attacks being committed there daily, which are causing the deaths of hundreds of innocent people, including children, diplomats and even journalists.

In accordance with the Charter, the Security Council's mandate is to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations with the greatest determination until it is finally eradicated, including by addressing its underlying causes. All Member States have an obligation to cooperate actively and effectively in efforts aimed at combating terrorism.

In Iraq, combating terrorism must go hand-in-hand with heightened efforts to bring the political process to conclusion and to ensure a transition that will enable that fraternal country to regain its full sovereignty and to preserve its unity and territorial integrity. In that regard, it is essential that the draft constitution be finalized in an inclusive manner and within the time frame that has been set, and submitted to the Transitional National Assembly and subsequently to the Iraqi people for approval.

Algeria, which has just lost two of its courageous sons in the service of peace in Iraq, will continue to stand alongside the Iraqi people during the difficult phase they are undergoing, as well as to lend its support to the political process that will enable them to regain the peace, stability and progress they so ardently aspires to and to seize their destiny with independence and dignity.

Mr. Duclos (France) (*spoke in French*): Allow me also to welcome Ambassador Bolton, the new Permanent Representative of the United States of America. I assure him of my delegation's readiness to cooperate closely with him, as it is our custom to do with the United States Mission.

France has fully supported the resolution just adopted. We resolutely condemn the terrorist attacks being committed in Iraq on an almost daily basis. The Security Council is playing its role by reacting to those unjustifiable acts that threaten peace and security. In Iraq as well as elsewhere, the fight against terrorism

must be carried out relentlessly and with the most absolute determination.

France would also like to reiterate its belief that only a political solution pursuant to resolution 1546 (2004) is likely to provide Iraq with prospects for peace and stability. That political solution must be based on national reconciliation, the rejection of all forms of exclusion and discrimination and the involvement of all Iraqis in the transition.

In that regard, it is essential that the draft constitution to be submitted to a vote in the Transitional National Assembly and subsequently to popular referendum first be the subject of consensus among all segments of the Iraqi population within the Constitutional Drafting Commission.

France reaffirms its full support for the political process in Iraq, as well as its determination to help the Iraqi people during this difficult period of transition.

Mr. Mayoral (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, allow me to welcome Ambassador John Bolton. I assure him of my and my delegation's determination to work with him and his Mission, as we have done since we became members of the Security Council.

My delegation voted in favour of the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom and the United States because Argentina most vigorously and unequivocally condemns and has condemned all acts of terrorist violence in Iraq, which have killed many innocent civilians, including children. In that regard, I wish once again to extend the condolences of the people and Government of Argentina to all the family members of the victims of those brutal attacks.

We also reaffirm our condemnation of the attacks on the diplomatic community accredited in Iraq and again convey our condolences to the Governments of Algeria and Egypt, which recently suffered the assassinations of their diplomats in Baghdad.

We also reiterate that there is absolutely no justification for terrorist acts and that those who are responsible for and perpetrate such acts should be brought to justice. The international community is duty-bound to cooperate with such efforts, pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council and other relevant international obligations.

We also believe it essential that the Iraqi political process, if it is to be successful, be as inclusive as possible and that all Iraqi sectors involved — political, ethnic and religious — join in a genuine dialogue that would help to achieve national reconciliation in that country.

Lastly, we wish further to note that, as we struggle against terrorism, we cannot lose sight of the need to respect civilians. In that regard, my country appeals to all the forces acting to maintain security in Iraq to take all the necessary precautions to protect the civilian population at all times in the context of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

Sir Emyr Jones Parry (United Kingdom): I, too, would like to join colleagues in welcoming Mr. Bolton. The United Kingdom looks forward to working very closely with him.

The United Kingdom welcomes today's resolution. It is right that the Council should condemn without reservation and in the strongest terms the recent terrorist attacks that have taken place in Iraq. Those attacks and attacks before them, targeting and killing hundreds, truly have been shameless and horrific.

The resolution we have adopted again urges every United Nations Member State to prevent the transit, arming, support and financing of terrorists, and it again notes the importance of the role of countries in the region — and in particular Iraq's neighbours — in that respect. Syria and Iran, in particular, can and should do more. Nothing can justify any country's turning and blind eye to those acts of mass murder. Nothing can justify supporting those callous terrorists.

Despite those attacks, many courageous Iraqis continue to take forward the peaceful political process and the drafting of a new constitution as they work towards constitutionally mandated elections inclusive of all. The international community should and, I know, will stand by them in those efforts, encouraging national dialogue, outreach and a political process in which all Iraqis can participate peacefully. For our part, we must do everything possible to support that process and the recently confirmed timetable for that constitutional development.

Mr. Konuzin (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): I welcome Ambassador Bolton as Permanent Representative of the United States to the United

Nations. We are prepared to cooperate actively with him in the Security Council and other bodies of the Organization.

Russia voted in favour of resolution 1618 (2005) on terrorist activities in Iraq. We proceed from the premise that any violence against the civilian population is a crime that can have no justification whatsoever. We express our condolences once again to the Iraqis who have lost their loved ones as a result of terrorist attacks and to our Algerian and Egyptian colleagues whose comrades fell victim to criminals hiding behind religious and political slogans. We are pleased that today's resolution includes provisions condemning the murder of diplomats and calling for protection for all foreign civilian personnel. Those who organize, sponsor and carry out such inhuman misdeeds must be subject to the most severe punishment.

In the circumstances of a brutal war against terrorists, we note in particular the inadmissibility of giving them a podium in the mass media for the spread of their views. We may refer abstractly about freedom of speech and the right to disseminate information, but that right is not without its limits. In most countries throughout the world, it is prohibited to propagandize war, inequality among people and various forms of discrimination. There are other limitations as well. We must be equally responsible in approaching the possibility of propagandizing ideologies and terrorist practices, which are no less dangerous phenomena. It is indeed ignoble to yield to the commercial temptation to popularize sanguinary bandits who defile the memory of the dead and inflict additional pain and suffering on their loved ones.

The situation in Iraq cannot be boiled down simply to the need to fight international terrorism. Uncompromising opposition to terrorism, regardless of its origins, is one of the priority responsibilities of the Security Council. We can resolve the issue of Iraq only if we undertake comprehensive efforts in the overall Iraqi context. The crimes committed today by terrorists are only part of the problem to be overcome by the Iraqi people on their path towards a political settlement. The achievement of national reconciliation is the most important key to the elimination of the terrorist threats facing that State. It is vitally necessary to find a just political solution for adequate participation in the management of State affairs by all political forces in the country and all ethnic and religious groups living on its territory.

We should agree on the basic principles to underlie the future constitution and the country's governmental structures. In that connection, a new basic law must be acceptable to all Iraqis and exclude all forms of discrimination. We must reach an understanding on the timeframe and conditions for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Iraqi territory. In that connection, we must revive the country's functioning national security structures. If we fail to resolve those issues, the causes of the ongoing terrorist activity in Iraq will not be allayed. Russia has repeatedly undertaken initiatives to assist in the Iraqi political settlement, and those initiatives remain active.

Mr. Sardenberg (Brazil): At the outset, I wish to join other delegations in extending our welcome to Ambassador John Bolton.

The Brazilian delegation condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist acts taking place throughout Iraq. No motivation can justify the deadly toll of civilians on a daily basis. We express our deep condolences to the families of the victims and to the people and the Government of Iraq. Brazil shares their pain, as we lost Sergio Vieira de Mello in a brutal attack against the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad almost two years ago. Presently, the Brazilian Government is making additional efforts to search for the engineer João José Vasconcellos, Jr., who was kidnapped last January. The resolution just adopted reflects our concern for the security of foreign diplomats, United Nations staff and foreign civilian personnel in Iraq.

The successful conclusion of the transitional period with the referendum on a permanent constitution and the election of a new Government can provide the conditions that will enable Iraqis to definitely break with the past and build a new future. Energies should be focused so as to enable that vital political process to prosper. All parties in Iraq have a responsibility to prevent a stalemate at this stage, which would mean only the perpetuation of instability, carnage and suffering.

That responsibility relies on ensuring that the political process is inclusive and transparent. It is a task for both those who are taking part in the process, who must be responsive to the broader interests of society and must provide for participation in decision-

making, and those who have decided not to engage, who are asked to lay down their arms or to overcome their indifference and step in.

The Brazilian Government stresses the right of the Iraqi people to determine their own political future. An independent, sovereign and democratic Iraq is to be built through reconciliation and unity. That is the only possible way to ensure that their keenest national interests will prevail and that Iraq will be able to walk on its own feet once again.

Mr. Cheng Jingye (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): At the outset, the Chinese delegation would like to welcome Ambassador Bolton among us. We look forward to continuing our cooperation with the United States delegation.

The Chinese delegation strongly condemns the series of terrorist attacks that has taken place recently in Iraq. We would like to express our deepest sympathy and condolences to the victims of those attacks, to their families and to the Government and the people of Iraq.

The maintenance of security and stability in Iraq is a very important guarantee for the smooth development of the current political process in Iraq. We hope that the parties concerned can redouble their efforts to take all possible measures to improve the present security situation on the ground.

We have also followed with great attention and concern the political process in Iraq. We believe that the parties in the country will be able to act in the long-term interests of the Iraqi people, strengthen their unity and overcome their differences so that the constitution can be finalized according to schedule.

Mr. Dumitru (Romania): On behalf of the Romanian delegation to the Security Council, I am particularly honoured to warmly welcome the new Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, Ambassador John Bolton. It is our determination to continue our close cooperation with the United States delegation during the next five months, the last leg of Romania's membership in this body.

We have recently witnessed a worrisome and troubling accumulation of terrorist acts in Iraq. One can definitely speak of a critical mass of such horrendous attacks that makes Council action imperative. It is important that the Council send a strong message of condemnation of such acts as well as a message of solidarity with the people of Iraq in the face of this threat.

It is for that reason that Romania, a country that is itself actively participating in the effort to stabilize Iraq and to ensure a successful political transition in this sorely tried country, decided to co-sponsor this resolution. In our view, the resolution is a timely upgrade of Security Council action with regard to a major item on its agenda. It is also the appropriate answer to a formal request made by the legitimate Government of Iraq itself. As Romania will continue to participate in the international community's efforts to help Iraq, we look forward to the full implementation of the resolution.

The President: I should now like to make a statement in my capacity as representative of Japan.

Japan welcomes the adoption of resolution 1618 (2005) with unanimous support. That demonstrates the Council's strong determination to condemn terrorism and to do its utmost to prevent further acts of terrorism in Iraq as well as in other countries and places. In particular, Japan hopes that despite the tragic deaths of Mijbil Sheikh Issa and Thamen Hossein Obeidi, the constitutional process in Iraq will continue to recover its pace so that the political process, as outlined in resolution 1546 (2004), can move forward in order to achieve the goal of realizing a stable and peaceful Iraq as early as possible.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

I now give the floor to the representative of Iraq.

Mr. Sumaida'ie (Iraq): I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month and to commend your predecessor, the Permanent Representative of Greece, for his able stewardship last month. I wish also to congratulate Ambassador John Bolton on assuming his role at the United Nations. I look forward to working closely together with him.

I must thank the Security Council for giving me the opportunity to speak before it again on this occasion.

Today, the Security Council has spoken with one voice on an issue that is at the very core of its functions, powers and responsibility as specified in

Article 24 of the United Nations Charter, namely, peace and security. In doing so, it is acting, as the Article states, on behalf of all Member States — that is, on behalf of the world.

Terrorism has emerged as one of the greatest challenges to world peace and security. We have seen that challenge mounted to deadly effect in Beirut, New York, Washington, D.C., Nairobi, Beslan, Madrid, Bali, Aden, Karachi, Riyadh, New Delhi, Casablanca, Istanbul, London, Sharm el-Sheikh and other places. But nowhere is it as virulent and persistent as it is in Iraq today.

Iraq is paying in blood and treasure: the blood of its innocent citizens and the wealth it badly needs for reconstruction and healing in a fight against this multiheaded modern-day monster that stalks the world and that, after Afghanistan, has nested in its land. Iraq is bearing the burden for the world, and now the world must stand with it. I wish to thank the Security Council, as the guardian of world peace and security, for taking this honourable stand.

The Iraqi people, like the people of London but with immeasurably greater risk and hardship, are facing down the terrorists and going ahead, as they must, with building their lives, their new democratic institutions and their country. They can take comfort today in the fact that that they are far from being alone.

There are those who say that terrorism has been unleashed in Iraq because of the occupation of Iraq; that it would have been better not to take military action to remove Saddam Hussein and his regime, odious though it was; that it would have been better to let sleeping dogs lie. That is nonsense. That is the kind of inverted logic that appeals to those who, for reasons of their own, do not want to see. It is the logic which blames the doctor for the disease and the victim for the assault.

However, I do not want to dwell on the past or go over the arguments and counter-arguments in favour of or against military action in Iraq — although I am quite willing, if anyone is ready to listen, to passionately defend the action that delivered the Iraqi people from bondage and allowed them for the first time to express their free will and contemplate a future with the pride and dignity that they deserve.

We are not talking here about ordinary dissent. The new Iraq is wide open to all its citizens and their opinions and attitudes. We hear them expressing such opinions freely every day, as they did in their millions on election day in January. Lively debates are taking place as we speak about the constitution and the future shape of the country. All viewpoints are actively sought and encouraged, not just welcomed — even from those who have strong misgivings about the current political climate in Iraq. But that is not what terrorism is about. It is about forcing and coercing people. It is about limiting choices and trampling underfoot human rights, dignity and all the values that we hold dear.

The Secretary-General was quite right when he said, in paragraph 87 of his report "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005),

> "Terrorism is a threat to all that the United Nations stands for: respect for human rights, the rule of law, the protection of civilians, tolerance among peoples and nations, and the peaceful resolution of conflict."

Faced with such a threat, what must we do? The operative word here is "do". It is not enough to condemn terrorism, although that is an essential first step. We must go beyond that to understand its nature, confront it at every level and defeat it. That is a task that is easier said than done, we know, but it must be done, because there is no acceptable alternative.

The relevant questions now are: what is terrorism? What lies at the roots of terrorism? What do terrorists want? Do they offer an alternative that can be considered? And can anything be done — or undone — to assuage their vindictiveness and violence?

I know that a comprehensive definition of terrorism has eluded this Organization so far. Some tend to confuse struggles for self-determination with terrorism and to blur the borders between them. Yet we know that no struggle for independence and self-determination targets its own people, its own water and electricity supply systems, its own hospitals, its oil pipelines, the humanitarian aid workers who are risking their lives to help their people, neutral United Nations personnel, foreign diplomats, children, barbers for shaving beards, women for not covering their heads, contractors and engineers repairing schools and bridges, and restaurant-goers for simply being out with their families for a meal. It should not be so hard to define terrorism, at least its core segment. A

determined effort to agree on such a definition should be made.

At a fundamental level, terrorists are people who want to change the world and believe that violence against civilians — and sometimes against themselves — is the most effective way to do so. We must resolutely and collectively reject any notion that legitimizes such violence, no matter in what direction they seek to change the world. Because if we accept any such notion, there can be no peace or security anywhere.

In the case of Iraq, terrorists and their apologists often declare that they are seeking to remove the foreign forces from its territories. Yet everything they do leads exactly in the opposite direction. They continue, through their actions, to provide the main justification for the prolonged presence of foreign forces.

Terrorism has its own structures: a superficially attractive ideology, financial support, recruits, lines of communication, lines of supply, safe houses, means of intimidation and coercion, disinformation, propaganda, apologists and individual, institutional and State allies who see themselves benefiting from their activities. It tends to grow like bacteria in a suitable environment and entails a combination of ignorance, a hopelessly skewed world view, a sense of grievance and a culture of violence, criminality and death.

More resources must be allocated for the study and analysis of terrorism, and in particular the phenomenon of suicide bombers. These are being produced in unprecedented numbers. We must get at the sources of their proliferation, the structure that supports them, and dismantle it systematically. We must also take practical steps to prevent any media from promoting or glamorizing terrorists. This effort is clearly bigger than any single country can undertake and requires international cooperation; hence the importance of this resolution.

Coming back to my country, there is hardly a family in Baghdad which has not been affected directly or indirectly by acts of terrorism. On a personal level, I have lost several dear friends, including my colleagues, members of the Governing Council, Aqila Al-Hashimi, who participated in the work of the Security Council in 2003; Izzuddin Saleem, who was Chairman of the Governing Council at the time; women's rights activist Amal Ma'malchi; and Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Bassam Kubbah. Those and others — all fine individuals — were patriots serving their people and their country. In each case two thoughts passed through my mind as I struggled with the agony of loss: there but for the grace of God go I; and, no matter what, we must not give in to the murderers. We must not weaken.

We shall not weaken. With your collective help, we shall beat these merchants of death and destruction and build a country to be proud of.

The President: There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.

United Nations S/PV.5247

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5247th meeting

Thursday, 11 August 2005, 10.25 a.m.

New York

President:	Mr. Oshima	(Japan)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Baali
	Argentina	Mr. Mayoral
	Benin	Mr. Zinsou
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Zhang Yishan
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Philippines	Mr. Mercado
	Romania	Mr. Motoc
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Thomson
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mr. Bolton

Agenda

The situation concerning Iraq

Letter dated 3 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/509)

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-45745 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation concerning Iraq

Letter dated 3 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2005/509)

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Iraq in which he requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the consideration without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sumaida'ie (Iraq) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: It is my great pleasure to welcome the presence of the Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, at this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/515, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I should like to draw the attention of members to document S/2005/509, which contains the text of a letter dated 3 August 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1619 (2005).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 10.30 a.m.

Security Council

Sixtieth year

Provisional

5248th meeting

Friday, 19 August 2005, 10.55 a.m.
New York

President:	Mr. Oshima	(Japan)
Members:	Algeria	Mr. Benmehidi
	Argentina	Mr. García Moritán
	Benin	Mr. Aho-Glele
	Brazil	Mr. Sardenberg
	China	Mr. Cheng Jingye
	Denmark	Mr. Faaborg-Andersen
	France	Mr. Duclos
	Greece	Mrs. Papadopoulou
	Philippines	Mr. Chuasoto
	Romania	Mr. Motoc
	Russian Federation	Mr. Konuzin
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. Johnston
	United Republic of Tanzania	Mrs. Taj
	United States of America	Mrs. Patterson

Agenda

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the interpretation of speeches delivered in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the *Official Records of the Security Council*. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room C-154A.

05-46546 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

Minute of silence

The President: Today is the second anniversary of the bombing of United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, in which 22 people lost their lives and hundreds more were injured. May I ask the members of the Council to join me in observing a minute of silence to honour the memory of those who were killed while assisting the Iraqi people in their pursuit of peace, stability and democracy.

The members of the Security Council observed a minute of silence.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

The President: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Guinea-Bissau, in which she requests to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mrs. Fatu Lopes D'Alva (Guinea-Bissau) took a seat at the Council table.

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2005/380, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country.

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council acknowledges with satisfaction the successful holding of the presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau and the announcement by the National Electoral Commission of the final results of the ballot. This marks an important step towards the restoration of constitutional order. The Security Council takes note of the appeal filed with the Supreme Court of Justice by one of the contenders and strongly encourages all parties to honour their commitments and accept the final ruling of the Court. The Security Council urges them to refrain from any actions that could jeopardize the efforts towards peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau.

"The Security Council commends the people of Guinea-Bissau for their encouraging participation in the electoral process.

"The Security Council pays tribute to Guinea-Bissau's partners and neighbours, which provided indispensable support for the holding of the elections. The Security Council also congratulates international observers on the essential role they played throughout the country, and welcomes their statement recognizing the presidential elections as free, fair and transparent.

"The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the contribution made by the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union, the Representative of the Secretary-General in Guinea-Bissau and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS), bilateral partners and international financial institutions. The Security Council underlines the importance of their timely diplomatic efforts aimed at promoting national dialogue and respect for the rule of law.

"Considering the challenges still facing Guinea-Bissau, the Security Council urges all relevant national and international parties to reaffirm their commitment to peace and democracy in Guinea-Bissau, and calls upon bilateral development partners of Guinea-Bissau, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies to increase their support for

economic and social development and the consolidation of national institutions, as well as the promotion of good governance and human rights, in particular by providing emergency financial assistance and technical support, in the short run, and by participating actively in the Donor Round Table Conference to be held in November 2005.

"The Security Council therefore welcomes the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council on 26 July 2005 to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau, and commends the group for its work.

"The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to present recommendations in his next report regarding the updating of UNOGBIS's mandate and role in the consolidation of peace and stability in Guinea-Bissau in the post-transition period."

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2005/39.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11 a.m.